The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,705. New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
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Domestic Occurrences each..... " 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 30, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

PRIMROSE—At Dinapore, on the 21st Jan., the wife of D. Primrose, Esq., District Traffic Superintendent, E. I. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WHITE—MEYERS—At St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 15th January, by the Revd. H. Moul, William Muir, eldest son of John White, Esq., Indigo Planter, Kishnaghur, to Adelaide Virginia, eldest daughter of the late W. F. W. Meyers, Esq., Deputy Magistrate and Collector, and formerly 38th M. N. I.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BROADBENT—At Purneah, Madras, on the 28th January, the wife of Mr. John Broadbent, Madras Railway, of a son.

LAWDER—At Madras, on the 28th January, the wife of Major E. J. Lawder, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KENNY—HODGSON—At St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, on the 25th January, by the Revd. G. E. Morris, M. A. Chaplain, assisted by the Revd. G. U. Pope, Ensign A. F. Kenny, B. D., 15th Regt., M. N. I., to Agnes Maria Hodgson, eldest daughter of Captain R. Hodgson, late H. M.'s 8th Hussars.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in February.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1064 Tons Register, Charles Ormsby, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars, apply to Bombay, 18th December 1863. WALLACE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

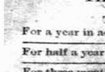
THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship T. E. LEMON, Captain Rainey, will have immediate despatch. For Freight apply to MACKINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

FOR NEW YORK

(To sail about 1st March.)

THE celebrated Frigate INCONSTANT, late of H M.'s Navy, 1,196 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers. For passage apply to Captain Cullifo on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A 1 fast sailing Bark AZELIA, Brown, Master, 287 Tons, Register, ready for cargo. Enquire at D. P. BRAMHALL & Co.

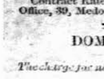
No. 9, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Captains, Agents, &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water, for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

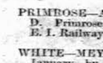
FOR ZANZIBAR.



THE fine A. 1 Ship EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, 532 Tons, Captain Kronmark, will be ready to sail on or about 20th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 5th February 1864.

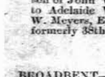
STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain Bliss, Moore, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers, on MONDAY, the 15th instant at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Lingah, if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient endurement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steamer JUPITER, 850 Tons, Captain Bliss, will be despatched on 13th February, at noon, with mails, passengers and cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 8TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, AND 5TH AND 9TH MARCH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 13TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY, AND 10TH AND 27TH MARCH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingurla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, at 6 P.M. on the 8th February, and the Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, at 6 P.M. on the 20th February, leaving Cochin respectively on the 13th and 27th February.

For Passage rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Suratevery TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, until further notice.

FRIDAY next, the 5th February, the MAHARAJ at 5 P.M.

TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, TELEGRAPH at 6 P.M.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 29th January 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC T. VANWELLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, precisely at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *City of Brasores*, Captain McEwan, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Agents for Captain McEwan.

Bombay, 3rd February 1864.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per ship *HENRY O MILLER*, arrived from Hongkong, are hereby requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

E. & H. SAPOORJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February 1864. Charterers.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees wanted for 4,630 Bars of Iron per Ship *Confidence*, from London, shipped by Leopold Brinswitz, consigned to order, are hereby requested to send forward and take delivery immediately, otherwise it will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BYRAMJEE AND MERWANJEE,

Agents for the Ship *Confidence*.

No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Myrtle*, arrived from Clyde, are hereby requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.

Agents Ship *Myrtle* and Owners.

Bombay, 28th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Salsamanca*, arrived from London, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents Ship *Salsamanca* and Owners.

Bombay, 29thJanuary 1864.

CONSIGNEES WANTED.—The Consignees of the following packages per *Waltmer Castle*, Captain Ormsby, from London, are requested to apply for delivery orders without delay. The goods will be delivered on payment of freight and charges.

RMC	9502	1 Case.
JT	18	1 "
FD	18	1 "
JMF	1/12	12 "
S C & Co.	...	7 "
SF	1/8	8 "
TH	9/12	4 "

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents for Captain C. Ormsby.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY commenced business as a Bill and Share Brokers, Hummum Street, 3rd Feb. 1864. JOHN R. COATE

NOTICE.—Found at the Byculla Club, a small heartshaped ornament of black Jet part of a bracele or broach. The owner is requested to apply to the Hon. Secretary.

Byculla Club, 3rd February 1864.

WANTED.—A strong serviceable SHIGRAM, *Not* Palanquin Shape—one that has been a little used, with or without Horse and Harness. Apply to H. care of HERBERT and Co.

NOTICE.—I have this day authorized Mr. PIERRE PAGLIANO to sign my name per procuration. ALBERT VINAY.

1st February 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED.—A FEW HEAD GUARDS, Salary from Rs. 70 to 100 per mensum, batta and free quarters. None need apply unless those that are thoroughly qualified and can produce testimonials for sobriety and steadiness. By order,

R. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 29th January 1864.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, will be held in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY next, the 5th instant, at half past 4 P. M.

The attendance of the Friends of the Society is respectfully invited.

R. GALBRAITH, M. A.,

Secretary, Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society.

Bombay, 3rd February 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22nd February next.

By order of the Directors,

ALEX. R. C. BRICE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

MR. BLACK'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Ticket Price Rs. 15 each for the Series of four Entertainments, to take place on

FRIDAY, 5th FEBRUARY.
TUESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY.
FRIDAY, 12th FEBRUARY.

May be had on application at St. Andrew's Library, Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for making Clothing for Her Majesty's British and Indian Troops on the Establishment of this Presidency, will be received at the Clothing Agents Office in the Town Barracks up to 1 o'clock P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 10th February next. All particulars may be learned at the above Office, daily, between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

G. A. LECKIE, Lieut.-Colonel, Army Clothing Agent.

Bombay, 18th December 1863.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. Lewis.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.

W. CLEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED.)—At an ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held at the Registered office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st of February 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., the following resolution was proposed by H. Forman, Esquire, Seconded by Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Esquire, and carried unanimously:—

"That a Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, be paid for the three months ending the 31st December 1863."

Notice is hereby given that Dividend warrants will be issued on and after the 6th instant, which will be payable at the Bank of India on presentation.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—FOURTH CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Fourth Call of Rs. 50 per Share will be payable by the Shareholders, at the Bank's Office here, on or before 1st March, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, noon, the 10th instant, for the immediate construction by contract of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Esq. Hospital.

The place is now open to inspection at the office of the undersigned where also a schedule of quantities and specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the deed of contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose tender may be accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for rejection of tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Captain Royal Engineers.

Executive Engineers Presidency Office, 3rd February 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

2ND CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Holders of Shares which by virtue of Act XIX. of 1857, and in accordance with notices in the public Papers have become forfeited, owing to the non-payment of the 2nd Call, may redeem the same by payment of the said Call into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China with 15 per Cent. per annum interest added from the 1st November last (the date the above Call was due) to date of payment; until 13th instant; after which date all such Shares on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per share shall not have been paid will be disposed of. The Directors may think fit.

By order.

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

3rd February 1864.

THE PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,000, in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

Directors.

Chairman—The Hon. S. H. Scott, Member of Council, &c.

H. Gamble, Esq., Official Assignee.
The Rev. Francis Gell, Poona.
Herbert Giraud, Esq., M.D., Grant Medical College.
Arthur M. Moore, Esq., Messrs. Blackwell & Co.
John Peet, Esq., M.D., Grant Medical College.
W. Trevor Roper, Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
The Rev. J. F. Spurg, Bombay. *With power to add to their number.*

Solicitor—G. S. Judge, Esq.

Hon. Sec.—The Rev. J. J. Farnham.

The object of this Company is to provide the means of affording a liberal Christian education to children, in a healthy locality which shall be easily accessible to their parents.

Applications for Shares to be made to Messrs. Howard and Brown, No. 1, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—The Certificates of Shares in this Company will be ready for issue at the Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 27th day of January, instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the receipt for the first Call at the time of applying for Certificates.

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 29th February 1864, when the Secretaries will lay before the Meeting a Report on the results of the working of the Mills during the past year.

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,

Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.

By order of the Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.

Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Brace Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,

5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderfulSEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. Wesmatus Pertigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. Ridout, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the General Board of Health *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. Montgomier, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months of severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Some be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—Scott Thomson & Co.
Agents for Bombay—Treacher & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. Byrara.

EVENINGS AT HOME.

GRAND PATRIOTIC NIGHT!

ON FRIDAY EVENING, 5TH FEBRUARY 1864.

AT THE

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

MR. J. R. BLACK

Has the honour to intimate that his next Entertainmen of National Songs will be that he entitles,

PATRIOTIC !!

AND WILL INCLUDE A VARIETY OF

NAVAL, MILITARY, PATRIOTIC AND OTHER SONGS.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

English Song—The Right Little Tight Little Island	Dibdin.
Scotch Song—London's Bonnie Woods and Braes	Tannhill.
Irish Ballad—Mother He's Going away	Lover.
English Song—The Soldiers Tear	Nelson.
English Sea Song—The Bay of Biscay	Cherry.
English Sea Song—Tom Tough	Dibdin.
English Ballad—And it's Ah! and it's Oh!	G. Loder.
English Operatic Song—No—My Courage now Regaining (Maritana)	Wallace.
Irish Ballad—The Bowld Sojer Boy	S. Lover.

PART II.

Scotch Song—We'll Hae Nane But Heilan' Bonnets Here	Hobbs.
English Song—What will They say in England	
Sardinian National Hymn—Signor Che Sei Non Cieli.	
Scotch Song—Over the Sea.	
English Song—The Officer's Funeral.	
Pianoforte—Mr. I. C. PHILLIPS.	

Tickets of Admission.

Subscription to remaining three Boxes..... 12 Rupees
Stalls..... " 7 "

Single Admission.

Boxes.....Rs. 5 | Gallery.....Rs. 2
Stalls..... " 3 | Pit..... " 1

Tickets obtainable at the Offices of the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. HERBERT & Co. and Messrs. THACKER & Co.

Doors open at half-past 8, commence at 9 precisely.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.—Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to Albert Vinay, on the Premises.

TO LET.—SEPARATE ROOMS as well as complete OFFICE ACCOMMODATION suitable for Banking or Mercantile Offices with one or more Godowns.—Apply to MASCARENHAS & Co.

TO BE LET.—Two Large GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. BROWN, CLOUGH & Co. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE and ARDASER EDULJEE SOOKLA, in the Premises.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.

Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Vegetable	Giblit	At Rs. 1 ea. on 11 per doz.	
Kidney	Peachors		
Rabbit	Venison		
Mock Turtle	Oysters		
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli		At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy		
Ox Tail	Vermicelli		
Salmon	Mutton Broth		
Hotch Potch			
Kidney	Gravie	At Rs. 1-8 each.	
Veal	Partridge		
Chicken			

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Pearl Fishery will take place at Aripo, in the Island of Ceylon, on or about the 2nd of March next, 1864; and that the Bank to be fished is the North-West Cheval Paar Bank, estimated to contain Oysters sufficient to employ Seventy-five Boats for Twelve days.

It is therefore recommended, that such Boat-owners and Divers as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery, should be at Aripo on or before the 20th February next. And it is particularly notified, that the first day's fishing will positively take place on the first day in March that the weather may permit the Boats to fish.

The Fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the Oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon Currency, or in

Drafts on the Banks in Colombo, or Bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at Ten days' sight, will be taken, on Letters of Credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such Drafts or Bills.

For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces, will be authorized to receive Cash Deposits from parties intending to become purchasers; and Receipts of these Officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the Fishery.

No deposit will be received for a less sum than Fifty pounds.

By His Honor's Command,

Colonial Secretary's Office, W. C. GIBSON,
Colombo, 8th December 1863. Colonial Secretary.

Statement of the Produce and Valuation of 12,000 *Oysters taken from the North-West part of the Cheval Paar, in November* 1863.

No	Description.	Size in Baskets.	Number.	Quality in Chew.	Weight. Kilogms.	Manjadies.	Total. K.	M.	Value. R.	A.	P.	Total value. R.	A.	P.	Rate of Valuation in Pagodas. Per Chew.	Per Kalengy.
1	Kalippo ...	20	3	—	—	11	—	—	6	9	0					at 30 Star Pagodas.
2	Korowell ...	—	3	—	—	12	—	—	2	14	0				—	at 15 do. do.
3	Peesel ...	—	19	—	—	103	—	—	7	6	1				—	at 4 do. do.
							0	133				16	13	1		
4	Anothary ...	30	3	3/20	—	12	—	—	7	1	0				at 12 Star Pagodas	at 25 do. do.
5	Kalippo ...	—	3	—	—	8	—	—	3	4	2				—	at 12 do. do.
6	Korowell ...	—	6	—	—	17	—	—	3	15	0				—	at 3 do. do.
7	Peesel ...	—	23	—	—	78	—	—	4	1	3				—	
							0	113				18	6	1		
8	Anoy ...	50	3	3/20	—	3	—	—	8	7	0				at 15 do. do.	
9	Anothary ...	—	5	3/20	—	4	—	—	5	10	0				at 14 do. do.	at 16 do. do.
10	Kalippo ...	—	40	—	—	88	—	—	23	6	2				—	at 10 do. do.
11	Koreswell ...	—	45	—	—	11	—	—	20	2	0				—	at 2 do. do.
12	Peesel ...	—	87	—	1	1	—	—	11	2	2				—	
							2	25				63	12	0		
13	Anoy ...	—	80	4	—	1	—	—	2	10	0				at 16 do. do.	
14	Anothary ...	—	12	3/20	—	1	—	—	7	0	3				at 14 do. do.	at 12 do. do.
15	Kalippo ...	—	49	—	—	6	—	—	14	7	0				—	at 7 do. do.
16	Korowell ...	—	76	—	—	12	—	—	16	6	2				—	at 2 do. do.
17	Peesel ...	—	111	—	—	16	—	—	5	12	0				—	
							1	173				46	4	0		
18	Vadivoe }	100	—	—	4	13	—	—	—	—	—				—	
19	excluding	200	—	4/20	4	15	—	—	—	—	—				—	
20	Madengoe }	400	—	1/20	2	7	—	—	281	14	2				at 7 do. do.	
21		600	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—				—	
22	Tool {	800	—	—	3	11	—	—	—	—	—				—	
23		1000	—	—	1	17	—	—	110	0	2				at 3 do. do.	
							10	88				110	0	2		
24	Masottool ...	—	—	—	10	3	10	3	10	8	0				as 3 Rupees.	
25	Shell Pearls ...	—	—	—	6	—	0	0	36	12	0				at 1½ Star Pagodas	
												47	4	0		
	Total...		31		1		1		Total...			584	6	3		

W. C. TWYNAM, Supt. Pearl Fishery.
JAMES DONNAN, Inspector Pearl Banks.
H. M. PATHIKO, Adigar.
FRAMJEE, SONS & Co.,
Agents for H. M.'s Ceylon Government.

Salavetorre, 28th November 1863.

FOR SALE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

LADIES, Gentlemen, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED, CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL expect to receive shortly per *Myrtle* and other Ships, a supply of Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Main Water Pipes with Heads, Ears, and Fixings complete.

F. and M. have also on hand, Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers for fixing.

Ploughs and Harrows by Howard of Bedford.

Wrought Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar and Plate Iron.

Steel and Files.

Johners' and Contractors' Tools, &c. &c.

Metal Mart, Bruce Bunder, January 1864.

In One Vol., 194 pp. large 8vo.

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

Only a Limited Number Printed.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, Hummum Street, Fort, HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that they hold a very choice set of Albums, and Gild Lockets, of very choice desings, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength) by DINNEFORD & Co., CHEMISTS, 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling " " with Covers and Straps.

" " TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned agents for the supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Book of Diseases and Complaints by Henry Hand. TREACHER & Co.,

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 16 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use. Nursery Lamps, complete with Compressed, &c.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—WANTED a Clerk in the Post Master General's Office who can write correctly from dictation and make abstracts of the contents of letters.—Salary Rupees 25.

E. IMPEY, Post Master General.

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 3rd Feb. 1864.

NOTICE.—As the exigencies of the mail service require that the steam ship *China* should be ready to start again for China, on the 14th instant, all Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send off boats immediately. All Cargo not removed by Monday the 8th instant, will be landed at the Custom House at the Consignees risk and expense.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Co.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 4th February 1864.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—The half yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the proprietors of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. FLETCHER, COOPER and Co., No. 7, Rampart Row, on Monday the 29th day of February, 1864, at 1 P.M., to receive the Directors' report, to declare a Dividend for the half year ending 31st December 1863, to elect Directors and to change the name of the Company from the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company Limited to the Bomanjee Hormanjee Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

J. W. COOPER, Chairman.

Bombay, 4th February 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that THUCKER BHANJEE NUNDOO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted to sell the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling house, partly standing on ground of Pension and Tax, to be conveyed with the said messuage, and partly on the Fazendarve ground, of Bhaee Rungeer, situate and lying between Wittalwady Lane, and Khutturwady Lane, without the Fort walls of Bombay, the ground upon which the said House stands containing by admeasurement 408 square yards, or thereabouts, and being bounded on the East partly by the property of Vussonjee Heerjee, such last mentioned property being separated from the said messuage by a wall standing on the said ground, on the West partly by the property of Motichund Nuthoo and partly by that of Damodhur Molunjee, on the North by Wittalwady Lane aforesaid, and on the South by Khutturwady Lane aforesaid, the said Pension Tax ground being registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under No. 121 and 111, of Pension and Tax, the said messuage or tenement being assessed, by the last assessment Nos. 29 and 38. Any person having any claim upon the said premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, is requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as Solicitors to the purchaser, at our office in Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 4th day of February 1864.

ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

NOTICE TO COTTON SHIPPERS AND DEALERS.—It has been ascertained that much of the Cotton which is sent in native boats from Guzerat and the Southern ports to Bombay, is stolen during its transit by the sailors. After the cotton has been extracted, stones, dirt, and rubbish are substituted to make up the bales to the weight entered in the Invoices. The bales are then re-stitched by the sailors, and are made to look as if they had not been tampered with. By this means the consignees in Bombay are defrauded; and the Bombay market is rendered notorious for its adulterated cotton. It is an historical fact that the ancestors of the sailors were well known pirates; and the sailors of the present day are in a small way not much better. It would be politic, therefore, for shippers to send with each boat, supercargoes on their own account, to look after their property. But it has never been the custom for them to do so; and up to the present time, cotton, worth many million pounds, has been unreservedly and with no precautions against a species of fraud almost impossible for the Police to detect, annually intrusted to boatorious thieves. Measures are therefore about to be undertaken by the institution of a Water Police force, and other preventive means, to stop if possible the robberies at Sea, and the consequent adulterations which they render necessary. The successful execution of these measures can be materially advanced by the aid of the mercantile community. It is requested, therefore, that when the consignees of a cargo have any suspicion that their cotton has been tampered with on the voyage, they will *immediately* apply to the undersigned. The boat and crew might also, pending the Inspector's arrival, on some pretence or other, be detained. If in any case it appears that sailors have been guilty of theft, or breach of trust on the voyage, the proper officers in Bombay will be informed. Enquiries will also be instituted through the Zilla Magistrates whose districts contain tidal rivers and bays, where the boat may have anchored. These enquiries will, probably, assisted by information derived from the Water Police and Custom House Officers, enable the undersigned to trace a boat from the Cotton ports to the Presidency. In such cases the stolen property will, it is hoped, be recovered, and guilt brought home to the offenders. But between the Cotton ports and the Presidency, intervene the sea board territories of the Hubshee, and many other native chiefs. It is in these territories that most of the mal-practices are perpetrated. Our relations with those chiefs do not contemplate our police or magisterial officers seizing criminals or stolen property in their dominions, until certain formalities have been gone through. These formalities occupy some little time: and to ensure a case being properly prosecuted, no unnecessary delay should occur. The necessity therefore of *immediate* intimation on the part of the consignees to the detection of fraud, is so apparent, that the undersigned is confident it will be invariably given.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Inspector.

Bombay, February 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Post Office will be closed on SUNDAY, the 14th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packet for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "Singapore," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 8 o'clock A.M. on the 14th instant.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Sind and Persian Gulf, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR.—FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Sunday ..... 7th 11h. 1m. P.M.
First Qr., Sunday ..... 14th 6h. 16m. P.M.
Full Moon, Monday ..... 22nd 9h. 52m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	5	St. Agatha.	6 34	5 54	9 0	9 28	
Sat.	6	Vents rises at 3.58.	6 34	5 55	9 54	10 20	
Sun.	7	Quinquagesima Sunday.					
		Shrove Sunday.	6 34	5 55	10 44	11 7	
Mon.	8	Shrove Monday.	6 33	5 55	11 30	11 52	
Tues.	9	Shrove Tuesday.	6 33	5 56		0 14	
Wed.	10	Ash-Wednesday.	6 32	5 57	0 36	0 56	
Thur.	11	Daybreak at 5.16.	6 31	5 58	1 17	1 39	

3rd February 1864. Time—Fh. 59m. 31s.

UNDELIVERED MESSAGES.

Bombay Telegraph Department on the 4th February 1864.

From Cochin to Obaydya Zakay Barkote market nacajee, Benares to Allogmeyen care of Hajee Abdool Hamed, Benar s Mussa Ibrahim, Ahmedabad to Muneebhy Kunjee and Ebhoy Adamjee, Deesa to Vade Javermull, Chandah to Romarjee Marlee, Ahmednuggur to Vithuldass Purmanundass, Tellecherry to Taheb Assen Mandes, Broach to Dhurumchund Dahubchund Mamadanvee, Kurrachee to Bamrutton Sanyathecramund Lallchund Marwady Bazar, Surker to Tarvochee Khutmull, Kurrachee to Velaram Hemraz Chipeewarra, Cochin to Monjee Davjee, Kurrachee to Nanjee Peerbhoy Koja Aallee, and Lahore to Mr. Jacomb.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 22	KURRACHEE	Jan. 29
AGRA	Jan. 30	LAHORE	Jan. 27
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 30	LONDON	Jan. 1
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 5
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 3	MADRAS	Jan. 30
BANGALORE	Jan. 30	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Jan. 27	MEERUT	Jan. 22
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 30
CEYLON	Jan. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 23
COCHIN	Jan. 16	PENANG	Jan. 24
DELHI	Jan. 28	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 5	SUEZ	Jan. 16
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1864.

SANITARY science would appear to have created about as many different schools, among its own votaries, as the dialectic teaching of the middle ages. The known, exact, fundamental facts, which we believe to be as old as Adam, are on one hand sometimes denied, and on the other pledged to effect more than any statistical reasoning can warrant. There is also not wanting a new theory (the deodorising process—very far removed from a fact as regards its efficacy) which would supplement the older doctrines where these are irksome or expensive in practice.

We are perfectly safe in averring that a sufficiency of good food (including drink), clothing, and air (frequently renewed) is essential to the healthy performance of the vital functions; essential to prevent the spread of contagious diseases and the origin or birth of some, if not most, of them. It will be well to remember, however, that the *open air* is not necessarily pure air. Nay, some of the most fatal of Indian diseases (for instance cholera) frequently break out on the line of march, at large fairs, whether under canvas or not. Malaria belongs to the soil, and it is probably always out of doors that its fevers are caught. Drainage, cleanliness, and the destruction of undergrowth are our means of defence, but there lie other fevers where water and vegetation are both scanty, or where there is rocky or sandy soil. In the case of cholera we should not neglect the same measures, but it would be rash to say that cholera can be generated by filth or vegetation. We have seen it die out in its "own good time" under every variety of circumstances, though doubtless increased negatively in intensity by the weak resistance which a badly fed and badly acrated population could bring to bear against it.

This weak resistance then is the fairly tangible fault which all sanitary officials should seek to eradicate.

Bad smells argue a deficient supply of respirable air. They neither argue a cholera poison nor a tertian ague, and *so far* an active police officer (Mr. Forjett) is undoubtedly right. He cannot however maintain that they do not tend to deteriorate the vital powers, to favour gangrene, and to make all diseases assume a typhoid (low, malignant) character, or that humid refuse heaps *cannot* be a source of malaria. Why is the dock yard in Bombay so unhealthy that the crews of ships are not allowed to sleep in them there? Is it not the humid, foul mud of the basins that is to blame?- Or at least- probably so? Typhus and typhoid fever too, less known in India, are probably traceable to filth, and choleraic ordure is well nigh proved to be the propagator of choleraic emanations and one of the means, not of its original commencement, but of its extension. A great question, however, remains to be discussed even if all agree that bad smells and humid mud pools are to be remedied.

Disinfection is maintained by some to be half the battles. Lime, charcoal, chlorine, the oxides of manganese, &c. &c., are held up as panaceas, and the *altering* of smells (by which some poisons may possibly enough be neutralised) is looked upon as a sure preventive of cholera and fever. *We have no proof of this.* Cholera has been known to appear in the ward of a hospital whilst it was being white-washed, and the *lime lying on the floor.* It would be culpable neglect to be satisfied with decomposing the ammonia, sulphurated hydrogen, &c. &c. of sewage and night soil. The combinations produced are still not natural "breathable" air, and some of the most deadly organic gases (because without smell) may still remain. No: the causes, the ordure especially, the gas-giving things of all sorts, whether animal or vegetable, *must be removed.* This is the golden rule, the key stone of the sanitary arch! By simply destroying smells we may be doing only half the work, and leaving an accumulation of their causes. Burn, bury, drown, or better carry away far from inhabited spots, all that foul substitute for pure air which pollutes large cities. Disinfect it, if you will, but beware, while destroying smells, of not being sufficiently unsparing of their causes, or losing a valuable clue to their whereabouts. Fever, liver, and cholera will still undoubtedly assail us; but our purer and healthier blood will as certainly stand us in need to resist them, and our purer air will the more easily dilute all the poisons of the Angel of Death.

KINDLY Nature has so ordained it that we bear our neighbours' misfortunes with greater placidity than our own. "I have sacrificed" observered a complacent Stump Orator in New York the other day when addressing a crowded meeting on the subject of the War—"two first cousins in this great cause, and sooner than so unnatural a rebellion should go unrebuked, I am prepared to offer up on the altar of my country my wife's younger brother and the biggest part of my blood relations." The sacrifice was no doubt a dreadful one to the speaker—and our appreciation of it prevents us perhaps from giving due consideration to the feelings of the other parties to the arrangement, viz., those for whom the honour of immediate payment of the penalties was reserved. In a spirit of laudable resignation not unlike that of the New York abolitionist, our London contemporary the *Spectator* has just put forth an article which appears to have fallen like a bombshell among the unhappy citizens of Calcutta. It was nothing less than philosophical reflections on the fact—lamentable enough no doubt but still a fact—that the severance of the "City of Palaces" from the high seas was a *fait accompli*, and that the final choking of the Hooghly was to delay ships from access to it was a matter not of years but of a few weeks. The writer who had taken on himself the painful office of announcing the coming trouble to the careless Qui Hies had taken as his text for this dismal theme certain observations contained in the late report of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway, the high road, as our readers are aware, to the as yet impalpable town of Canning. Assuming his good faith it says but little for his discernment that he adopts the confident statement of this insolvent railway as gospel truth, or indisputable prophecy. That the enterprising promoters of the New Calcutta should endeavour to persuade the public that the old one was as good as dead, and that its successor combined within itself every requisite for a great emporium of trade, is natural enough. It is for the Public on the great principle of *caveat emptor* to take care that it is not enticed into a speculation merely by confidence of assertion, or even misled by an adroit movement in the press. Some years' experience has shown that the particular scheme in question is not one likely to meet with the approval of the Indian world. The place is unhealthy in the extreme and totally destitute of water, two very material elements in determining *a priori* the chances of success of a projected town. The accessibility from the sea may be considered to have received a very indifferent certificate from the returns of the shipping of the Mutlah during the last few years, while the loss of the *Essex* within the last few months has rightly or wrongly had the effect of inducing people to regard the approaches from the sea as attended with more than ordinary hazard. Mutlah *alias* Canning Town is for many years likely, we believe, to cut a figure in the world's history on paper only.

Passing by the occasion then which has originated this warning to the Ninevites of the Mahratta ditch by the Mutlah Jonah, let us see how much truth there is contained in the denunciation of impending doom. It is asserted, and the assertion seems from matters of public notoriety to be tolerably well established, that the channel of the Hooghly has, within the memory of man, been gradually diminishing in depth.

"The Hooghly" observes the writer of the article we are commenting on "has this tremendous defect rolling always at considerable speed, it comes down in the rains at a pace which bears along an enormous volume of sand deposited upon every obstacle which in any way checks its course. The first great bar thus created was fortunately above Calcutta and only ruined Chandernagore, the seat of the extinct French trade: Chinsurah where the Dutch used once to carry armed transports loaded with troops: and Serampore wherein a heavy Danish fleet rode safely at anchor."

We believe there is no disputing the fact of this deterioration or room for doubt that the bi-weekly report so carefully prepared by the officiating Superintendent of the Nuddia rivers giving us the "least depth in the present navigable channels" contains figures which have for a long series of years been declining. Latterly, however, if our contemporary the *Hurkaru* is not allowing his wishes to prevail over his information, a change of a very important character has taken place, and, if we can place credence in the aqueous revolution there reported, we may yet see the fortunes of Calcutta not merely restored, but very considerably augmented. The writer of the article to which we refer notices the tendency of this great stream of the Ganges during the last few years to throw an increasing portion of its water into the Bhagiruttee, the grand feeder of the Hooghly, and deduces from it an early diversion of a vastly increased portion of the parent stream into the channel of the decreasing river. We have little question as to the accuracy of these facts, and are desirous of seeing to what extent the Government is prepared to take action on the facts before them. As not unfrequently happens, when an alarm is sounded from suspected quarters, the good folks of Calcutta have speedily rallied from their consternation, and addressing themselves to an investigation of the cause describe themselves in the old phrase as "more frightened than hurt" by the circumstances alluded to. By the last advices indeed were they were diligently "improving the occasion" like sensible people by insisting on the matter receiving all due attention, and had actually managed to extract from an inquiry into the subject some degree of satisfaction. In perusing the article of the *Hurkaru* we must remember to how large an extent the inhabitants of the Delta of the Ganges are dependent on the caprices of that extraordinary stream. To the native and interested mind the Ganges represents an irresistible imperious will, and whether the huge volume of waters choose this or that channel by which to reach the sea appears a matter wholly beyond the cognizance and control of man. England's supremacy in India, however, reminds us of the wonders we have accomplished and the triumphs we have achieved over natural obstacles by the aid of the arts of civilization: and surely the raling of mechanical elements such as those presented by a turbulent river must yield to us if we are prepared to apply all the resources of those arts. Holland has shown the world for centuries how man may apparently subvert the ordinary course of nature with impunity, and how the first elements of life may be artificial without being insecure. The solicitude of the dwellers in the Nile valley as to the increase and decrease of the stream furnishes a stock subject for the disquisition of the Egyptian tourist, and a trip to Cairo is considered to have been wanting in its interest, unless the traveller has paid a visit to the "Nilometer," the custody of which constitutes an office of high trust corresponding very closely with that of the Astronomer Royal at home. To control the whole body of this vast river is there can be no question a gigantic task, but it is one which we believe to be within the powers at our disposal provided those powers be judiciously applied. And here we may be permitted a remark on the inadequately small share of attention which the great principles involved in hydraulic engineering have yet received. As yet we have found few persons who have professedly undertaken to investigate the conditions involved in the silting up and scouring of river beds. The laws which regulate the formation of sand banks are, we presume, capable of exact definition, and the principles on which banks of this same character are swept away, and deep channels cut through the midst of them, admit also of a satisfactory explanation. It simply requires in our opinion a knowledge of both united to solve successfully the great problem presented by the Hooghly question at present under discussion. We have long been subjected to the inconveniences of a paternal government in India. This is one of the few questions which we think worthy and fit subjects for the attention of an imperial administration.

SOME interesting General Orders from the *Gazette of India* will be found further on.

RAJA SAHIB Dyal, of Kishenkote and Amritsur, has, says the *Delhi Gazette*, been appointed Member of the Legislative Council; he was to leave Amritsur for Calcutta, on the 26th. He is from one of the best families of Amritsur, and was first brought to notice by Mr. Temple, whom he assisted with information in drawing up his trade reports.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *China*, Captain Curling, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the China Mails. The usual summary of news will be found below.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the Overland China Mail, January 15.)

The London Mail of November 26th has not yet arrived, and is now several days overdue.

Since we last wrote, no important events have taken place either in China or Japan. The present position of those countries, in their foreign relations, is as follows:—

Japan, for the moment, desists from her efforts to harass her foreign friends of all nations, and, so far as outward appearances go has accepted cheerfully a condition of amicable relations with everybody. That this change has been brought about by Admiral Kuper's fleet there can be no kind of doubt: and that the withdrawal of a warlike force from this part of the East would be followed, sooner or later, by renewed indications of hostility towards foreigners, on the part of the Japanese Daimios, is likewise a matter of strong probability.

China, though unmarked during the past fortnight by any striking event, is quietly going through various phases which may result in a diminution of foreign influence in so far as political affairs are concerned. The failure of the designs, or desires, of Mr. H. N. Lay and Captain Sherard Osborne led to the disclosure of the fact that the former officer had assumed power in England beyond the authority which was granted to him, and within nine months since we informed our readers of the sum (£200,000) which was remitted to Mr. Lay, and of the different sources whence the money was derived. Mr. Lay, it appears, spent more money than was entrusted to him, relying, probably, upon his fancied influence with the imperial cabinet to obtain the excess allowed immediately upon the arrival of the flotilla in China. Whether he unfortunately took other powers upon himself, and, acting in the Emperor's name, induced Her Majesty's Government to lend him an amount of assistance not at all warranted by his actual position, is a question on which we have no special information, but on which public opinion will soon be formed. Our own moral conviction is that he went beyond his powers. That he spent more money, that the amount remitted to him is not denied; the only question is, on which authority he did it. The conclusion of the whole matter is in the last degree unfortunate for the English Government. The Emperor has sacrificed the paltry quarter of a million sterling, and told Mr. Lay to go about his business. As for Captain Osborne, he may be Mr. Lay's footman for aught that the Imperial cabinet knows or cares. He has not been officially recognised in any way. One of the flotilla Captains made an operation on the river at Shanghae, in a seizure of firearms; when examined in the witness-box he said that he held his commission from Mr. Lay. The ex-Inspector General is somewhat before the time. He has calculated without his host. But that is a mere cobweb for us to brush away.

The real thing to be considered is the shifting position of the Imperial cabinet. They are getting now to be people of some consequence. Mr. Lay's success in the past is to come to Peking unless sent for. The Government will be quite contented to hear from him through Tseng Kwo-fan, the Governor General of the two Kiang. The latter is a Chinese, not a Tartar, and his nominees, all Chinamen, govern nearly every province in the Empire. He has already, by his exercise he has, to take charge of the empire's welfare without the officious assistance of foreigners. Arms and ammunition from British workshops he has no objections to buy; but British assumption of authority he objects to. His counsel, we believe, led to the flotilla being sacrificed, and $200,000 as good as thrown into the sea, a circumstance which gives China an awkard pull upon England. To have obtained such a "pull" we do not doubt but that the Imperial cabinet would have given twice the sum; they have got their advantage very cheaply.

Gordon still remains inactive. He is supposed to be waiting for an answer to his remonstrance to the Imperial government against the Futae's treachery in executing the Taeping chiefs whom Gordon had given his pledge to spare. The Futae's report of the affair was despatched before Gordon's and has reached the capital while the other is *en route*. The consequence is that the Futae has been promoted to honours of such magnitude that he is allowed to wear yellow in the Emperor's presence. Gordon had Ten Thousand Taels sent to him (upwards of £3,000) along with some marks of distinction, which he immediatly returned. The Chinese traders of Shanghae look to Gordon's action as something to go by. If he continues in the field they will open places of business at Soochow; if not, they will confine themselves to Shanghae. This fact is not without significance.

One important truth has become apparent in the course of the last year, viz., that, under European leaders, Chinese soldiers fight well. If ever we again have occasion to coerce the Peking government, it has been said that we can do so merely by raising a few native regiments officered by Europeans. Gordon's force is everything that could be wished, and if he leaves it on account of Imperial obstinacy, it is as likely to join the Rebels as the Imperialists.

At Soochow all is tranquil. Two towns, Wusih and Ping Wing, have fallen since the surrender of Soochow, and the province is coming again under Imperial sway. Money is said to have risen in consequence.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Hankow lately, and three hundred workmen were buried by the falling of an embankment. At the other ports on the Yangtsze there is nothing stirring.

Shanghae furnishes little news this fortnight. A native servant (Compradore) of the Oriental Bank disappeared a day or two before the Mail left, and was found to be a defaulter to the extent of $125,000. The latest advices say that he has been captured. Several China Banks were reduced to insolvency in consequence of the man's elopement.

From the other ports there is no news of importance. At Canton the annual Races have been duly celebrated, while Macao has been astir with festivities in celebration of the birth of a prince to the Portuguese throne.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

SHANGHAE, 8th January.—IMPORTS.—Great inactivity has characterized the market since the arrival of the last mail from England. Of 10th Nov. bringing news of increased rates of discount to the Bank of England, and excitement in the money market at Bombay, the proximity of the China New Year also operates unfavourably towards trade, natives being unwilling to enter into any new transactions at present. Prices of all manufactured goods, however remain firm, holders showing no inclination to yield. Metals dull. Rice maintains its advance.

Opium—Malwa.—During the first part of the fortnight a good business has been done the demand being chiefly for the new drug, the old his almost unsaleable towards the latter part of the time however, business has been almost entirely suspended.

Patna.—With only a small demand, and heavy stocks, added to the anxiety of holders to realize, has again declined 10 to 15 Taels. Quotations are, Malwa, Tls. 500 to 505; Patna, Tls. 420 to 425 Sales, Malwa 701 chests., Patna 303 chests. Stock estimated at 3,600 chests Malwa, and 1,150 chests Patna.

Raw Cotton.—The market is very unsettled, in consequence of the news received from England and Bombay by the last mail, and a reduction of from Tls. 3 to 6 on our last quotations has ensued, but it is confidently expected, that as the crop is now nearly exhausted, a reaction will soon take place. With few transactions the value of the good staple may be set down at Tls. 22 to 23.

Exchange.—Business is almost at a stand-still, and the following quotations may be considered almost nominal. On London, 6 months' Bank Paper, 6/7½ to 6/9½; First-class Private Bills, 6/7½ to 6/9 Documentary and other Bills, 6/10 to 7/ per tael. On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 310 to 317; on Calcutta, Rs. 317 per 100 taels.

Freights.—Tonnage is in more demand, and rates have advanced to the following quotations.—Liverpool, Cotton, £4.10 to 5.5: London, Tea, £4 to 4.10, silk, £5.10; Cotton, £4.15 to 5.05. New York, Tea, £4.5 to 4.10: Silk, £5.10 per ton of 40 feet.

HONGKONG, 13th January.—IMPORTS.—The market has been greatly depressed during the last two weeks, this may be attributed, partly to the approach of the China New Year causing tightness in the money market, and part to the speculative demand for India having ceased. Importers are still demanding full prices for Cotton goods, although some sales have been made by speculators, unable to hold at a considerable decline. Woollens and Metals are unchanged.

Exchange.—On London, 6 months' sight Bank Bills 4/11 to 5/. Private Bills 5/. On Bombay, 3 days' sight Rs. 229, on Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 225 per $100.

SHIPPING CHARTERS & SETTLEMENTS.

(From Parker & Co.'s Freight Circular.)

We have a large amount of freight to report by this opportunity, chiefly for the Rice Ports, yet although nearly all the available tonnage in port has been taken up for this business, rates have not advanced, though they have remained firm at our last quotations, but it must be remembered that the influx of small, rice-carrying vessels into our port during the last fortnight has been very large, and each has been anxious to charter before the holidays. The Pirate *Alabama*, has again been heard of in our waters, having burned in the Straits of Malacca the ships *Sonora* and *Highlander*, and the British barque *Martaban* formerly the *Tasia Starr*, of Boston. This vessel had been sold at Maulmain, and had 12,500 bags of rice on British account. We trust this latter act of piracy may tend to put an end to the career of this unscrupulous corsair. The coast transactions have been very light. Freights to Great Britain are declining, some of the vessels on the berth, filling up slowly. Tonnage is wanted for the Colonies, but not procurable while other business is so good, ship-masters having a wholesome horror of the exorbitant claims made upon them by consignees for damages. For San Francisco, £1 per register ton per month, has been offered for a large ship and declined. At Manila, no tonnage in port disengaged.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

BIMLIPATAM, 31ST JANUARY.

Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 1ST JANUARY.

Steamer *Benares* with *Candia* in tow sailed for Calcutta.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LAHORE, 28TH JANUARY.

WE are now again tolerably quiet. A few tents may still be observed here and there, but no one could form any idea of the vast camp we had a week ago. The few strangers that remain are scarcely distinguishable among the ordinary population.

Whatever display we have had since I last wrote you has been trifling in comparison with that described in my last three letters. On the 21st, there was a Review at Meean Meer. This is the dreariest, dustiest place in the whole Punjab. Evil-doers are sometimes sent to the Andaman Islands—where they laugh and grow fat —which is not wonderful seeing they are privileged to dwell in one of the most pleasant corners of Her Majesty's dominions. But if they were sent to the wilderness of Meean Meer, I fancy the result would be considerably different, and we might entertain some hope of frightening badmashes *of hoc genus omne* out of their evil courses. It seems no passing strange that absolutely the places like this should so often be selected for European soldiers. On the day in question the dust was awful, sometimes quite darkening the whole heavens. Thousands mounted on all sorts of nags hastened towards the parade ground. The number of wretched nags was almost past belief, and as each kicked up its quota of dust the sum total was immense. The spectators were without exception effectually "done brown."

There were four troops of Artillery, two regiments of Cavalry, two of European and two of Native Infantry and the Lahore Volunteers. All Reviews are very much alike; at least that is the impression from leave of absence in India like myself, so any description of this one would, I suppose, be useless. I only heard of one new movement which was practised by our gallant Volunteers who, instead of the usual plan, charged with the rifle in one hand and the bayonet in the other. The Lieut. Governor and the General declared themselves highly satisfied with the performance, so of course every one else was bound to be pleased. A dinner and ball followed.

On the 22nd there was another fête at the Shalamar gardens for the amusement of the native community. But I have given you enough about these gardens already. The 23rd was the Umritsur tamáshá, which consisted of native fireworks and English supper, very like things of the same name in Bombay. I hear of nothing particular at any of these feasts, except that on one occasion the glasses were remarkably scarce. About a dozen ladies and gentlemen were obliged to regale themselves by turns from a single tumbler, until an ingenious member of the company discovered that a flower vase would make an excellent drinking cup to the great comfort of his "drouthy cronies."

On the 25th the Punjab Bible and Tract Society had its annual meeting which, I am told, was very poorly attended. After a week's holiday every one's hands were so full that it was impossible to get away from office till late when dinner and rest became the chief objects. The society is endeavouring to get the British and Foreign Bible Society to bring out a standard Urdú Bible. It appears that at present there are four or five translations differing from each other materially, and the object of the Punjab society is to obtain a version that may supersede all these and so end the confusion.

Hitherto the weather has been remarkably mild—in fact quite unseasonable; but during the past week we have had very sharp cold. Every one has a face ruddy as a new risen moon, and in the early morning a purple hue is very common especially about the nasal prominence. I almost cease longing for old England when I see the rosy, healthy children frollicking about with as much vigour as if they were at Brighton or Ramsgate. Really, Mr. Editor, I would advise you to take a run up here yourself, I am certain it would put you into such excellent humour that you would allow the *Times of India* to talk nonsense for a couple of months or more unchallenged.

Mr. Cust, our Judicial Commissioner, leaves in the beginning of next week. He has taken fifteen months' leave, but it is feared he will not return to this country. In him the Punjab loses a very able, perhaps its most able, officer. A thoroughly trained English Barrister himself he has done his utmost to sweep away every vestiges of the "Patriarchal system" so much extolled by interested parties and rhetorical secretaries. He has insisted on the "Patriarch" possessing other qualifications than simply belonging to certain families, and having a strong disrelish for parades and small pay, Mr. Cust has done much to make the administration of justice both certain and speedy. He is an excellent businessman, writing with great readiness and precision. He is never behind with his work. Some thought he had a good chance of obtaining the highest position in the Province. I much question whether he is the man for that post, but as head of the Judicial Department he is emphatically the right man in the right place.

BOMBAY.

AT the Fort Police Office yesterday the Chief Magistrate fined two native butchers each Rs. 20 for having exposed for sale meat unfit for human food.

CAUTION TO DHOBIES.—A Dhoby was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for effecting a mortgage upon a carpet entrusted to him for the purpose of being washed.

MR. R. F. STACK is appointed to officiate until further orders as Solicitor to Government in the Bengal Presidency; the appointment to have effect from 1st February.

MR. BLACK gives the second of his Subscription Series at the Grant Road Theatre this evening. There are a few tickets left for disposal for which early application should be made.

THE Ceylon railway is progressing apace. We learn from a Singalese journal that the landing of a first locomotive engine and the first that has ever reached old "Lanka's" shores, took place on Tuesday the 19th January.

WE hear that the Registrar of the Bombay University has applied to Government for an additional establishment under him, as the present one is extremely inefficient to carry out the onerous duties of the office.

THE Professorship of Economic Science, which has been founded by the liberality of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, in connection with the Bombay University, will, we learn, in all probability be conferred on the Curator of the Government Central Museum.

THE meeting of the Marathi *Dnyan-Prusarak* Society will be held in the Elphinstone Institution this day at 7½ P.M., when Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranader, B. A., will read a paper on "Theory of Population." The public is invited to attend.

THE steamer *Medjide*, belonging to the Turkish Government, has come to Bombay for the purpose of being overhauled. She is a fine vessel of 500 tons and upwards, with engines of 320 horse power, and since she came round the Cape five years ago has never once been docked!

THE Singapore *Government Gazette* states that the charge of drunkenness brought against William Garland, late master of the British ship *Glen Iala*, by Messrs. Cama & Co., agents of that vessel, after a careful investigation, has been fully proved, and his Certificate of Competency as a Master cancelled.

WE understand that Government propose to transfer the superintendence and general control of Mofussil Jails from the Session Judges to the Inspector General of Prisons. Most of the existing regulations, therefore, will have to be repealed.

A Bill for this purpose will be brought forward at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

THE *Bombay Saturday Review* is stated to have become "the Organ of the Educational Department." Whether the statement be strictly correct or not, it is a high compliment to the Educational Department of the Western Presidency, to the position and general repute of its members, to say that they had secured an organ of their own: and still more, that that organ was the *Saturday Review* of the Island.—*Phœnix, Jan.* 27.

AN IMPOSTOR DETECTED.—It perhaps may not be known to the charitably disposed Parsees and Hindoos that a goodly number of the Bombay beggars who are the recipients of their charity are arrant impostors, who, with the aid of crutches, bandages, and sticks, counterfeit the halt, the lame, and the blind. A case of this kind was tried yesterday at the Magazon Police Office, in which a stout, hale, hearty Mahomedan assumed decrepitude and paralysis of a leg with the assistance of a plaster, a few bandages and a stout crutch; however, when stripped of his auxiliaries by Constable Ross he gave the sepoys a tolerably smart race before he could be overtaken and placed at the bar, where he was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

THE CENSUS.—It may not be uninteresting to know that there are about one hundred thousand families in Bombay of all denominations of these families there are about four thousand English who can read and write; seven thousand Mahratta families; sixteen thousand Goozerattee, (this includes Parsees) and two thousand Mahomedans. The non-reading and writing families in Bombay amount to seventy thousand, or about 70 per cent of the entire population. If these families are multiplied by eight, the average number in each household, it gives eight lacs of inhabitants as the entire population of the town and island of Bombay, which is about the number that the census returns, it is believed, will show.

FROM the *Army and Navy Gazette* we learn that pensions of 100*l.* a year for distinguished or meritorious service have been conferred on Colonel Muller, of the 20th Depot Battalion; Colonel Waddy, C.B., of the 50th Regiment; Colonel M'Intyre, C.B., of the 78th Highlanders; and Colonel Budd, of the 14th Regiment. Colonel Muller is an officer of nearly 44 years' service and was with the 1st Royals in the Burmese war. Colonel Waddy has been more than 31 year in the Army. He was with the 50th at the battle of Punniar, commanded the regiment at the battle of Sobraon, and made his way to New Zealand with it. Colonel M'Intyre entered the Army in 1825, and very much distinguished himself in the Persian war of 1857, and during the operations for the suppressing of the Indian mutiny, including Havelock's advance upon Lucknow and the defence of the Alumbagh, until the garrison was effectually relieved. Colonel Budd has been nearly 39 years in the Army, and was with the 14th Regiment in the Crimea.

THE following is a translation of a communication the *Penang Argus* has been favoured with from Captain C. Lachaud of the French Barque *Etoile*:—"I left Singapore for Penang on the 22nd December 1863. On the 25th, in the evening, being close to Point Parcelar, I saw a steamer which I made out to be the *Alabama*. The following day (26th December), at 10 A.M. I saw ahead at a distance of about 7 miles, two thick columns of smoke which I found to be caused by two ships on fire. I immediately suspected these were two American ships which had been set fire to by the *Alabama*. The wind having freshened I passed, about 1 P.M. near to the one which was most distant from the shore and whose name I found to be the *Sonora* from the *Highlander* from Boston. I learnt afterwards that the name of the other burning ship was the *Senora*. These two vessels were anchored opposite the entrance of the Straits about midway between Point Parcelar and Light ship."

The Captain of the *Etoile* remarks, and very justly, on the danger of setting fire to ships in a narrow channel like the Malacca Straits. The vessels burn on the water's edge, but their hulls float about to the imminent danger of all craft which may be passing that way.

IN a case of assault which was to have been heard yesterday at the Fort Police Office, Mr. Barton and Mr. Hormusjee were retained for the plaintiff (a Parsee lady), and Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant. As soon as the Third Magistrate had taken his seat, Mr. Nusserwanjee applied for a postponement, Mr. Barton not being present. Mr. Hormusjee objected to the postponement until Mr. Barton, who was momentarily expected, should arrive. Mr. Nusserwanjee said he could answer for Mr. Barton's consent as that gentleman was engaged in the same case as himself at the Small Cause Court, and it was unlikely that the trial in that engagement that he wished the case postponed. His Worship said he would do so, and would leave it to Mr. Bar

"The College of Arms is right in considering it "pleasant" that native gentlemen should pay ten or twenty guineas for having their "arms found," but as for "the heraldic feeling" which assigns agricultural produce, and implements to a city banker, the less said the better.—*Lahore Chronicle, Jan.* 27.

MADRAS.

It is rumoured that Mr. George Noble Taylor, late Inam Commissioner will succeed Mr. Fisher as Resident at the native Courts of Travancore and Cochin. In many quarters it is hoped that the appointment will be given to a military officer.—*Times, Jonuary* 29.

The precise nature of Sir Macdonald Stephenson's scheme for rendering the Madras Pier safely accessible to boats in almost any state of the surf, has now transpired, and we learn that it involves no novel principle of protection for boats approaching or lying aside of the structure, but is merely an adaptation of the old plan of constructing a series of floating breakwaters of timber outside the Pier head, which have never, we believe, answered their designed purpose elsewhere, and are still less likely to prove effective on our coast.—Sir Macdonald's proposal, we are told, finds no favour in the sight of our local Engineers, and bids fair to end in nothing practically contributive toward the solution of the Pier difficulty.—*Athenæum, Jan.* 30.

SIND.

A large class of our local community have now been for a long time crying that for them everything in Kurrachee has been stale, flat, and unprofitable. It is in our power this morning to give them glad tidings. The Railway authorities have determined to erect an iron bridge across the Chinnee Creek, to connect Kcamaree with the present terminus, solidly embanking both approaches. They are also about to construct two extensive piers for landing materials for the Kotree-Mooltan and Mooltan-Delhi lines, likewise a large passenger station directly south of Camp, and another near the Custom-house. These works combined will cost many lacs of Rupees, and the expenditure cannot fail to revive the drooping spirits of those who were thrown out of employ when the works on the main Kurrachee and Kotree line were completed.—*Our Paper, (Kurrachee) January* 29.

PUNJAUB.

We regret to announce the transfer to another province of one of the most popular and able of the old Punjab officials, and we are quite sure the feeling we have expressed will be general, when we mention that Robert Egerton is appointed Commissioner of Cawnpur in the Central Provinces.—*Lahore Chronicle, January* 27.

We understand that Colonel Taylor, Commissioner of the Derajat division, is going home on furlough.—*Id.*

Peshawur, *20th January.*—"As doubtless many of your down country readers will be interested in our doings up here, I write to give you an account of a grand cavalry parade which took place on Monday under the Chief in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, among whom were many of the fair sex. The parade was ordered at three P.M., and punctually to that hour His Excellency appeared galloping at his usual headlong pace, and accompanied by all the available Staff in Peshawur. On catching sight of his approach by the trees near the lines of the Cavalry, Sladen's Battery unlimbered and thundered forth a salute of 17 guns. The division was drawn up in two lines at four hundred yards distance, the 1st Brigade under Colonel Scudamore consisting of two squadrons, 7th Hussars, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, Sladen's troop, 6th Bengal Cavalry, and again two squadrons of the Hussars, the 2nd Brigade under Colonel Probyn being composed of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, Light's troop, and the 11th Cavalry. The general appearance of the force as it stood drawn up to receive His Excellency, was such as to delight the eye of a lover of the picturesque; in the far distance the bare rugged hills which form the barrier of the famed and dreaded Khyber stood out against a singularly clear and beautiful sky; and the grey of the undulating stony ground beyond Jumrood mingling with the bright green of the young crops growing on this side of it formed a striking background. Nearer, the dark motionless lines of the two brigades, the waving of the red lance-pennons, the flashing of the bright swords, the grey smoke from the guns, slowly curling and wreathing upwards ere it became mingled and lost in the blue expanse above, added each in a remarkable degree to the general effect. In the fore-ground His Excellency seated on a fine Arab horse, his breast glittering with decorations which the greyish tinge of his uncovered head told had not been won easily or in a day, was surrounded in his immediate vicinity by many a well-known soldier in uniforms of varied and brilliant colors; a number of picturesquely grouped stood the spectators; here the dark blue of the fell artillery contrasted well with the scarlet and tartan of the Highlanders; there the sombre hue of the uniform of the glorious old 'ninety five' was matched by the dark habit of some lovely rider whose hightened hue told of her interest in this mimic warfare; while the unpretending but neat "khakee" scattered about served to relieve the blaze of color around.

Sir Hugh, having ridden down the ranks of both brigades, ordered all officers to the front, and having spoken a few words in explanation of the movements he purposed to perform, opened the parade by directing an 'advance in double column of divisions and half batteries, right leading,' which was well-performed by the left wing of the first brigade, but the right wing seemed a good deal abroad, getting too far to the front and losing its proper interval from the guns. After advancing a short distance in this manner, the artillery was directed to open a fire to the front, while the cavalry of both wings were directed to advance to the front at a gallop; though the gallop was ordered the second was the only regiment which got into its place with the necessary celerity, the Hussars and the sixth coming up at a quiet canter spoiled the effect of the manœuvre altogether.

The line now advanced at a trot for a small space and then halted and received the order 'retire by alternate wings commencing from the right'—this was tolerably performed except that the right wing again lost its interval, and the right half battery stupidly followed it, instead of going straight to the rear as it ought to have done, consequently there was a very considerable interval between the two-half batteries which had to be corrected when the line was reformed on the 6th Bengal Cavalry. Light's guns were now brought up from the rear and placed on Sladen's right, and the right wing of the 1st brigade were ordered to mask both batteries while the left wing formed in rear, this was done by *echelon* of troops. Having advanced a hundred yards, the guns were then ordered into action, the remaining troops outwards and clearing the front at a gallop, this was well done except that some little confusion was noticeable in the second. The line hen changed front half-right on the right sub-division of Light's troop, firing opening from each gun as they came up. An advance of two hundred yards at a gollop was now made after which the first brigade retired in column of troops and half batteries from both flanks at a gallop: this was very well performed, though I doubt its being right to place the guns in rear of the columns: the line was supposed to have charged, and the guns should not have advanced with the cavalry, but after covering their advance as long as was practicable should have been left to retire at a gallop to either flank of the second line: the second line also did not advance as soon as it ought to have, tho' I allow that when it did so, its advance was well executed, especially that of the 11th which was most dashing and well in hand—the 9th, notwithstanding that they did not go the peace of the 11th, were a good deal in confusion.

Now—to my liking—occurred the most interesting part of the parade; a squadron of the 11th had been ordered to pursue obliquely towards the right, and it happened that exactly in the direction they had to go were a series of about a dozen walls, hedges and ditches forming their jumping ground—instead of being checked (as many regiments undoubtedly would have been)—the squadron gave a wild shout and quickening their pace cleared every jump without a mishap: this performance as will be readily believed elicited immense applause from the spectators, few, being apparently more pleased than the Chief himself.

The division was now formed in a mass of close columns, and trotted past His Excellency in that order; the trot past of Light's troop was very steady, and that of the 7th Hussars and the 2nd Cavalry, the latter more especially, was also very good.

The column then halted, countermarched by squadrons and galloped past in open column of squadrons; first the 11th; the junior regiment last in number, but certainly not least in efficiency, came tearing past at slashing pace and in the most beautiful order, being headed by Colonel Probyn, who both from his gallant deeds and brilliant appearance may well be termed the Murat of India, next followed the 9th, coming very much slower and not in too good order, then the sixth (headed by a huge officer whose hideous helmet was to say the least of it out of place,) still slower and in still worse order, then the second, at a fine pace and in the most beautiful order, then the Hussars, rather slow but in excellent line, and lastly Sladen's troop shooting past like a whirlwind, at a terrific pace. This ended the day's amusement and not too soon, as it was quite dark ere the finish."—Spectator.

P. S.—As I missed the post yesterday, I open this to inform you that there was another parade this morning, the programme being the same as on Monday, with the exception of there being another regiment present, the (10th) and that the charge of the scond line was much superior to that which took place on the first day, and that two squadrons (one of the 9th and one of the 11th) were sent in pursuit afterwards, while one of 10th was ordered out in support; the two squadrons in pursuit cleared the jumps well, but the one in support for some reason sheered off and declined the venture. The galloping past of the force, was if possible better than on Monday, the 11th, 2nd and the Hussars doing magnificently while the 10th were steady and well in hand.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 30.

SINGAPORE.

Colonel Freeth arrived from Ceylon by the Messageries Steamer on the 20th, and the business of the Transfer Commission will, it is expected, be got so speedily through, that Sir Hercules Robinson who has now had a long stay here proceeds to China immediately on the arrival here of next outward mail. There appears to be no doubt whatever that the Transfer will take place, unless any unforseen obstacles should be thrown in the way by the Colonial or Indian Office.—*Straits Times, January* 22.

JAVA.

The British ship *Lammermuir* from Shanghai to London, has been lost in Gaspar Straits, and the *Surat* from Liverpool to Hongkong on one of the Thousand Islands Crew saved and here. Tonnage scarce, rates about £5 10s.—*Straits Times, Jonuary* 22.

THE POORUNDHUR ASSAULT CASE.

(From Our Paper, Kurrachee.)

Mr. Cama evidently was the aggressor, he interfered in another's quarrel without either right of business; his meddling was naturally irritating to Captain Morgan, and the few words that passed between the gentlemen, sarcastic on the part of the Parsee and hot on that of the Englishman, were really any thing but very dreadful. There was nothing low, no blackguarding in any one of the expressions used by either party, and if Mr. Cama had acted wisely he would have allowed the matter to drop after he had got clear away from Captain Morgan; he would then have been spared the scandal of having his name bandied about all over India, and insults heaped upon him on all sides, for people will generally applaud Captain Morgan having resented the insult offered to his wife by young Wadia, who had no business whatever to go tumbling up into the lady in the stupid way he did. The question now before the public is whether Parsees or wealthy natives generally, are to be considered and treated as gentlemen, and it can only be answered in one way, and that is in the words of Burns:—

> "A king can make a belted knight,
> A marquis, duke, and a' that.
> Rank is but the guinea's stamp,
> A man's a man for a' that."

In like manner, although it is in the power of Viceroys and Governors to confer place, privileges, and honors upon the natives of this country, they cannot convert them into gentlemen. Education too, is equally powerless, for it does not, in India, include *breeding*, and no one can become a gentleman, unless he be brought up one from infancy. We know and admit that there is such a thing as Oriental gentility, but that is not to be found, we fear among the people that now claim in India the rank of gentlemen, for the great majority of our rich people, having risen from nothing, are vulgar to the very core, and show in their every turn their complete want of those delicate feelings and perceptions, which constitute a gentleman. Let us not be misunderstood: there are many in Europe, who, having acquired wealth suddenly, and risen from nothing, find it perfectly impossible to imitate the manners, and conform themselves to the usages, of polite society. Most of our celebrated authors have held such people up to public ridicule, and there are very few indeed who have not enjoyed Harry Lorrequer's picture of the Irish attorney singing "Widow Malone" in Paris, at a supper to which the elite of European society, including many crowned heads, were seated. The fact is, Indian society is being completely revolutionized, and many years must elapse before the people can gracefully hold and maintain their new positions in the social sale. If we are to adopt European manners and customs in India, it will be necessary to free our women from thraldom; teach and refine them, and then imperceptibly, but steadily and surely, shall we become what we now aspire to be. Oriental gentility is entirely beyond our reach, having long since been numbered with the things of the past. Returning to where we started from, an English gentleman in the position of Mr. Cama at Poorundhur would never have dreamt of exchanging warm words with a gentleman in the company of a lady; he would have bided his time for either explanation or satisfaction. As to Mr. Wadia, his duty was, when his pony alarmed Mrs. Morgan, to have immediately apologized to the lady; failing in this, had he got a sound horsewhipping, he would have richly deserved it, and it would have done him good, for it would have taught him his duty, not merely as a gentleman, but as a man.

IMPORTANT MARINE INSURANCE CASE.

(From the Overland Mail, December 26.)

Lindsay and Others *v.* Leathley.

This case, the opening of which we referred to in our last, terminated on the 22nd inst., after a trial extending over eight days. The leading features of the case were as follow:—The plaintiffs, Messrs. Lindsay, are iron ship of some 800 tons burden, had been originally built as a war steamer in 1847-8, and passed into the hands of Messrs. Lindsay, the plaintiffs, in 1857. At that time she was in admirable preservation, and ought to have lasted twenty or thirty years. She was employed in the China trade, and appears to have been perfectly sound in respect of her hull, though very defective in her engines and wood-work, when she sailed from Calcutta on her last voyage in March, 1859, being then insured for 15,000*l.* for a year, to expire on January 31, 1860. During this homeward voyage she sprung a leak owing to a rivet falling out below the massive "sole-plate" supporting the machinery. This hole was effectually plugged and secured, but she ran into Algoa Bay to refit, and, still meeting with rough weather on resuming her course, twice put back thither for shelter. The second time was in July, 1859, when a careful examination of the hull was made, and, although no mischief except the loss of a few "bolthead" appears to have been discovered, the captain returned to Egland on his own responsibility, and consulted Mr. Lindsay. The latter made a claim on the underwriters, which was compromised for 4,000*l.*, with which sum the captain went back to repair damages, and bring the ship home. In the meantime—viz., in October, 1859—heavy gales prevailed in Algoa Bay, but we have the express testimony of the chief officer, who joined the *Harbinger* in the captain's absence, that an apparent injury resulted from them. It was not till the 27th of December, after the captain's return, that a fresh leak broke out, and the rapidity with which this leak made its existence felt is proof positive that it did not exist before that day. The nature, the extent, and the exact locality of the hole in question are fiercely disputed, but from a comparison of probabilities with admitted facts, we are disposed to believe that this momentous aperture was round, or nearly so, was neither "ragged" or "jagged," was near the bottom of the pumpwell and the spot upon which a sounding-line played, and was principally caused by the constant tapping of this instrument. It is probable also that this hole like the other, might have been stopped for the whole voyage with a wooden plug, as it actually was stopped for months, in the roadstead, or even patched upon more substantially, without going into port at all. Indeed, Mr. Lindsay's legal advisers appear to have come to the conclusion that a great deal too much importance had been attributed to this whole for although they originlly relied upon this as the sufficient ground of abandonment, it was at last tacitly given up. The real stress of the case ultimately lay upon the alleged discovery of other weak points, and in particular of extensive damage to rivets and plates by "straining." Here, again, we have some difficulty in grasping anything solid amid the floating masses of *ex parte* te timony. Perhaps the strongest circumstances in Mr. Lindsay's favour is that the captain, prior to the sale of the *Harbinger* for oid iron in February, 1860, obtained a report from two competent and respectable surveyors, to the effect that she could not be "down," consistently with prudence, in Algoa Bay. These gentlemen did not go so far as to say that it was absolutely necessary to heave her down, though they evidently fancied that there were more sources of leakage than one, still less did they pronounce on the practicability of sending her to Simon's Bay, about 480 miles where the facilities for overhauling her were much greater. On the other hand, in order to justify the dismantling of this fine vessel at a ruinous loss to the underwriters, four things had to be shown. In the first place, some dangerous structural injury was to be substantiated, and this injury, for the purpose of the action, must be occasioned by perils of the seas, and not by fair wear and tear. In the second place, it was material to prove that the injury could not be remedied by plugging, or by the use of such appliances as are at hand on board every well-found ship. In the third place, it was incumbent on the plaintiffs to negative the possibility, or at least the prudence, of heaving down the *Harbinger*, so as to get at her bottom, in Algoa Bay. In the fourth place, they were bound to explain why she could not be taker, either under steam or under sails, or by the assistance of a tug, to Simon's Bay. This is not exactly the form in which the questions arising upon the case were left by the Lord Chief Justice to the jury, but it is virtually the same, and may, perhaps, be less burdensome to the memory of our readers. On the first point the opinion of the jury was tolerably precise. They replied that the ship was, in fact, unseaworthy by reason of the hole and of damage to the plates and rivets, and that this unseaworthiness was partially due to "seadamage," covered by the insurance. This was equivalent to finding a partial loss, the proper compensation for which would depend on further considerations. As to one of these, the second point above specified, their answer was more ambiguous. They thought the hole might have been stopped in Algoa Bay (doubtless, without heaving down), but they doubted whether the rivets could have been refastened there, and they declared that there was such a presumption of unseawortbiness "in other respects" that it was proper to leave them down. Upon the third point they found, in deference to the emphatic judgment of nautical witnesses, that the captain rightly declined to make the experiment in Algoa Bay, and refused a tender otherwise exorbitant, for this operation. At the same time they added that divine apparatus might and should have been employed to examine the suspected parts of the bottom. As regards the fourth point, they agreed that the ship might have been conveyed safely to Simon's Bay, and might have been repaired there, but that the consent of the owners and underwriters ought to have been first obtained. The inference which they drew from these premises was that the abandonment and sale were unjustifiable, being proceedings to which a "prudent uninsured owner" would not have resorted. Still, the claim for a partial loss had been allowed, and the jury were engaged in assessing the fair amount to be awarded, when the parties compounded between themselves for 4,500*l.* At the moment this settlement was agreed to the jury appeared ready to deliever their verdict, which it was understood would have been for 2,500*l.* including the sum paid into court on all the policies; so that it would have been tantamount to a verdict for a partial loss to that extent. So ended this remarkable and memorable case.

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E. X. P.—The same answer, stupid man. You are utterly wrong about the etiquette of taking wine. It is true that in the higher circles it is now customary to glance at the hostess when you drink, but, by a graceful compromise, you do not distinctly address her, but say, in an undertone, "Here's luck!" It may mean a good wish, or that you are fortunate in partaking of such wine; the latter sentiment is not usually ours when dining with the aristocracy.

A Drain is respectfully informed that we do not keep a register of fighting publicans.

Dejected says she sent a carte de visite and stamps to one of the fellows who advertise that they will copy such things, and she has never been able to hear any more about carte or stamps. Shall we give her a note of introduction to the excellent Secretary of the Asylum for Idiots?

No Bigot.—We think with you that *Don Giovanni* would be much lightened and rendered more in accordance with the taste of the age by the substitution of the dance of *The Cure* for the pedantic minuet, and we know that many theatre-goers are of your opinion. Perhaps some manager will take a hint so eminently based upon observation of popular feeling.

A Curious Bloater.—We know that the lady was married, and is a widow, but we are unable to inform you whether she drowned her husband or not. You had better ask her, enclosing stamped envelope.

Scrutator.—Thanks down. Upon the third point in deference to the emphatic judgment of nautical witnesses, that the captain rightly declined to make the experiment in Algoa Bay, and refused a tender otherwise exorbitant, for this operation. At the same time they added that divine apparatus might and should have been employed to examine the suspected parts of the bottom. As regards the fourth point, they agreed that the ship might have been conveyed safely to Simon's Bay, and might have been repaired there, but that the consent of the owners and underwriters ought to have been first obtained. The inference which they drew from these premises was that the abandonment and sale were unjustifiable, being proceedings to which a "prudent uninsured owner" would not have resorted. Still, the claim for a partial loss had been allowed, and the jury were engaged in assessing the fair amount to be awarded, when the parties compounded between themselves for 4,500*l.* At the moment this settlement was agreed to the jury appeared ready to delievser their verdict, which it was understood would have been for 2,500*l.* including the sum paid into court on all the policies; so that it would have been tantamount to a verdict for a partial loss to that extent. So ended this remarkable and memorable case.

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ONE DAY.

(From Macmillan's Magazine.)

I will tell you when they met:
In the limpid days of spring:
Elder boughs were budding yet,
Oaken boughs looked wintry still,
But primrose and veined violet
In the mossful turf were set,
While meeting birds made haste to sing
And build with right good will.

I will tell you when they parted:
When plenteous autumn sheaves were brown,
Then they parted heavy-hearted:
The full rejoicing sun looked down
As grand as in the days before:
Only they had lost a crown:
Only to them those days of yore
Could come back nevermore.

When shall they meet? I cannot tell,
Indeed, when they shall meet again.
Except some day in Paradise,
For this they wait, one waits in pain.
Beyond the sea of death love lies
For ever, yesterday, today:
Angels shall ask them, "Is it well?"
And they shall answer, "Yea."

Christina G. Rossetti.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A subscriber to an English journal residing in the south of France, asserts that notwithstanding the so-called official arrest of English papers, a stranger arriving at any hotel can get nearly every English newspaper by the offer of a certain traiff, namely, two francs for the penny papers, three francs for the *Times*, and the same price for most of the weekly papers. The arrest of English newspapers thus becomes a profitable speculation for some one, and the more frequent the larger the return.—*Overland Mail.*

The Emperor of the French was shown by an English visitor at Compiegne the number of 'Punch' in which the Bulls decline the Congress. It was done in good part, though a little bold, but was taken in good part, and the remark was that of a man of the world and a good observer. The emperor said, "I always judge whether I am popular or not in England by 'Punch.' If he represents me with anything like a good-looking physiognomy, John Bull is pleased; if John Bull is displeased I am made to look dreadfully ugly and I see that, at the present moment, the Bulls, who will not accept the invitation, are in a very bad temper with me."—*Id.*

The following anecdote of the Lord Chancellor is related by the correspondent of a provincial contemporary.—"During a yachting cruise last autumn (the Lord Chancellor is a devoted yachtsman among his other tastes) Lord Westbury arrived at Plymouth while the Lords of the Admiralty were visiting the port officially in the Admiralty yacht. They were giving a solemn dinner to the official big-wigs of the dockyard, to which the Chancellor, on his yacht coming in, was of course invited. The guests were in full-fig, blue and red coats, epaulets, dress swords, &c., when the Chancellor entered (so the story goes) in a free and easy yachting costume, and took his place with perfect self-possession. But this was not all. As dinner began the yacht was felt to be moving. The First Lord called out for an explanation. It was furnished by the Lord Chancellor. As he came aboard he had observed that the Admiralty yacht had not taken up her proper moorings; so he had ordered the commodore to steam ahead to his assigned berth. And I suppose, as the Chancellor is supreme wherever he goes, the officer was bound to obey his orders. So runs the tale. 'Se non é vero, è ben trovato,' for everybody believes Lord Westbury, far more than Lord Russell, the man to operate for the stone or take the command of the Channel fleet at ten hours notice. When he was in the height of his professional practice—a member of the House of Commons and a law officer of the Crown to boot—he was found by a friend one day surrounded with chemical books. To an inquiry as to his motive for this new labour, he replied that, finding it necessary to give employment to his mind, he had taken up the study of chemistry. This beats Lord Brougham."—*Id.*

Singular Charge of Murder.—Joseph Mahaig, a sergeant of the 3rd Buffs, seduced Elizabeth Waterer, and on Tuesday night, 3rd of November, both went to sleep at a public house in Guildford. On Friday, 6th of November, their door was broken open and the girl was found dead, with marks of strangulation, and the prisoner with slight wounds in his throat. Letters were found addressed by Elizabeth Waterer to her mother, and by the sergeant to comrades, announcing that they intended to die together, and it was proved that the woman had purchased a vermin powder containing strychnine. The contention against the sergeant was that he murdered the woman, forged her letters, and inflicted his own wounds to colour his story. The defence was that both had agreed to commit suicide. The jury found him guilty of being accessory to a murder, and he was condemned to death in spite of a recommendation to mercy. There is a suspicion that the case was worse than the jury put it for, this reason—the woman had strychnine in her possession. None was found in her. She died, therefore, by strangulation—a death which no woman with poison at hand would ever dream of selecting. The only doubt is caused by the evidence of Professor Taylor, who was positive that death had been caused by strychnine, and believed it could occasionally disappear.—*Overland Mail.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—February 4.

Wilson, Captain A. R., 7th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Macleod, Ensign, 4th King's Own Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Bally, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—February 4.

Jardine, Captain, in charge Treasure Chest Dapoolee, to rejoin, to Dapoolee.
Miller, Surgeon Major J. R., M.D., Staff, to rejoin, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDER.—Feb. 4.

By Brigadier General T. Tapp, C.B.

Serjeant George Hall, Royal Artillery, arrived on escort duty is attached to Her Majesty's 28th Foot.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1864.

The provisions of the subjoined letter of 9th November last, from Officiating Secretary to Government of India, are made applicable to the Royal Artillery serving in this Presidency.

The several articles of stable necessaries will be supplied by Officers Commanding Troops and Batteries. The total cost of the Artificer for each man is not to exceed Rs. 2-12-0; and it is to be understood that each Non-Commissioned Officer and man, having been once provided with them, is bound to keep them up to the same with the rest of his necessaries at his own expense, as is the custom in the old Royal Artillery,—care is to be taken that the Royal Artillery patterns are adhered to.

The only men entitled to this issue are as follows:—

Non-Commissioned Officers, Gunners, Drivers, and Trumpeters of the late Bombay, now Royal Horse Artillery.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Drivers, and Trumpeters of the Field Batteries of the late Bombay, now Royal Artillery.

Mounted Non-Commissioned Officers and Trumpeters of the Horse Field Battery of the late Bombay, now Royal Artillery.

Letter No. 172, *from Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department.*

"Sir,—I am directed to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the accompanying list of Lieutenants of the Royal Artillery last, addressed to the Adjutant General at this Presidency, sanctioning the issue of certain Ar icles of stable necessaries to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men transferred from the late Bengal to the Royal Artillery, the cost of the first supply being defrayed by the State; and to request that the Government of Bombay may be moved to cause the provisions of that letter to be made applicable to the Artillery at Bombay,—I am, &c.,

H. K. Burne, Major,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India."

Fort William, the 9th November 1863.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1864.

The following promotions in the Public Works Department are made:—

Sub-Conductor George Cowper, to be Conductor.
Serjeant Joshua Fawcett, to be Sub-Conductor.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1864.

Surgeon Major J. C. Trestrail, Her Majesty's 18th Regiment N. I., received charge of the duties of the Civil Surgeon at Dhoej on the 23rd December last.

Major W. W. Anderson, Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, and Superintendent of the Gaekwar's Contingent of Horse in Kattywar, resumed charge of his duties on the 17th ultimo.

The services of Captain G. F. Hayward, Acting Assistant Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, from the 12th ultimo, on which date he resigned charge of his duties to Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Barr.

Lieutenant T. Kettlewell, Bombay Staff Corps, and Adjutant Khandeish Infantry, has been allowed leave of absence from 17th February to 15th March 1864, to enable him to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave on medical certificate to Europe.

Mr. Raghoonath Rao Vittal *alias* Anna Saheb Vinchoorkur is appointed a Magistrate F. P. in the Ahmednuggur Districts.

Captain C. M. Lewis, Railway Magistrate for the Thull Ghaut and Railway Line through the Ahmednuggur districts, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate in the Ahmednuggur and Tanna districts.

Major T. Thatcher to act as Superintendent of Police at Surat.

Captain T. G. Coles to act as Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. H. Grant, Acting First

FROM SHANGHAI.

645 Vanguard, Counsil—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FROM CHINA.

387 British Banner, Grigs. Dec. 24
2200 China (s)—P. and O. S. N. Company.
419 Canada.
409 Marion.
387 Minerva.
250 Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co.

FROM GALLE.

630 Bailly de Suffren. Jan. 16
367 Falucka Sadan. Jan. 8
871 Queen of England, Cates.
St. Jean Nos Jan. 9
Souvenir. Jan. 19
Tonting.
1741 Tweed, Serat. Jan. 24
848 Vimiera, Green—W. Nicol & Co.

FROM CALCUTTA.

1175 Ange Royden Jan. 19
676 Burlington, Howes.
861 Ceres. Jan. 21
1056 Day Dream.
Essenvadis, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co. Jan. 8
1178 Evelyn.
877 Roughton.
677 J. W. Brockman.
1621 Jason.
1344 Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co. Jan. 8
880 Lady Canning.
654 Mary Ann.
573 Mary Crocker. Dec. 30
1700 Mistress of the Seas
670 Myaram Dyaram, Brady.
1160 North East.
1062 Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co.
606 Pearl 14 Jan.
1161 Robinson Crusoe.
803 Rarine—Cohen & Co.
893 Scindia.
974 Sir Hugh Rose. Jan. 14
1031 Speedy. 8 Jan.
363 Teazer.
874 Tinto.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	142 pr. ct. pm. ex. n. s.
Bank of India	100		7 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20		20 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	99 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	88 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	85 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	6 do.	177 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70		55 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	165 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125		18¾ pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	2,000	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 12,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,600 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 33,000.
Do. B. "	5,000		
Free & Press Co.	250		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200		Rs. 1,600 pm.
Pamjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500		Rs. 2,200 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. Rail Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. mnl.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100		Rs. 100 prem.
Manockjee Pitty Spinning & Weaving Co.	850		Rs. 125 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 550 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500		Rs. 375 prem.
Surat Cotton Spinning Company	5,000		Rs. 300 prem.
Currie Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 1,450 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Elphinstone Land Co.	600		Par.
Rowes and Laud Investment Co.	300		Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500		Rs. 5,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000		Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250		Rs. 175 pm. dem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000		Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000		Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150		Rs. 50 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500		Rs. 500 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	97½
" Loan 1835-36	} 96½
" Loan 1842-47	
Loan 1853-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	115

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus	" 300
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 243
Pice Frane Pieces	" 288 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	" 105½
Gold Leaf	" 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (4th Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs. 560 to 565
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	" 585 to 590
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 590 to 595
New Oomrawtee	" 620 to 625
Old Comptah, (ready.)	" 575 to 580
Old Dharwar Sawgineé	" 650 to 655
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 605 to 610
Old Veeravul	" 585 to 590
New Khandeish	" 600 to 605
Old Poratchee	" 540 to 545
New Accote	" 625 to 630
Old Mungalore	" 545 to 550

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,300 to 1,350.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapseed, Guzerat " 5 11 to 5 12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) " 32 to 33
Niger " 38 to 39 Nominal.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 15th Jan. 1864.	From 16th Jan. 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*15,467
" 1863-64	4,642	334	4,976
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*1,411
" 1863-64	1,412	10	1,422

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 26th Jan. 1864.	From 27th Jan. to 2nd Feb. 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	12	*45,455
" 1863-64	3,840	132	...	3,972
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	...	...	½	*1,401
" 1863-64	1,411	...	½	1,411

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 26th Jan. 1864.	From 27th Jan. to 2nd Feb. 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	44,476½	15	44,491½	963½
" 1863-64	2,915½	4½	2,950	1,022
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	4,238	...	4,238	173½
" 1863-64	972½	1	973½	438

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 27TH JAN. TO 2ND FEB. 1864.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Purchased by Government	4
Per Steamer *Orissa*	11
	15
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *Orissa*	4½
Of the Season 1862-63.	
None.	
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *Orissa*	1
Total	20½

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 3rd February 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" On demand 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4	do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 27th January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £122,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank has the purchase of all public securities with the services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to the usual conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China" or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amount be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDUMJEE, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction o local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. 4	Do. 4	Do.	Do.
Do. 6	Do. 5	Do.	Do.
Do. 12	Do. 6	Do.	Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£611,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	1d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. "
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. "
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. "
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China" or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amount be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

बी बुम्बाई तरेडीग अेन्ड बेंकीग आसोसीएशन (लीमीटेड.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDUMJEE, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction o local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. 4	Do. 4	Do.	Do.
Do. 6	Do. 5	Do.	Do.
Do. 12	Do. 6	Do.	Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Office—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
3 Do.	Do. 2s. 0¼d.	"
Sight	1s. 11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-58 cts.	"
3 Do.	" 2-53	"
Sight	" 2-48	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent.	per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rup.
" " "	4	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
" " "	3	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
" " "	2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
" " "	1	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
On Scotland.....	} On demand..	2s.	0¼d. do.
On Ireland.....			

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland*, re-issued payable at counter only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do. 9	do.	5½	do. do.
do. 6	do.	5	do. do.
do. 4	do.	4½	do. do.
do. 3	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 15th January 1863.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.—Branches at Kurrachee and Bombay.—(Others in course of being opened.)

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION STERLING, *In 50,000 Shares of £20 each, 37,5000 of which have been issued. It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.*

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways) Ham, Surrey.

ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London) Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.

WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China), Park Crescent, Regent's Park.

SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of New South Wales), 32, Prince's Gardens, Kensington.

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INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

NEALE PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director in India.)

Branches.

KURRACHEE.....H. P. Lee, Esq., (Acting Manager.)
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AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates viz.:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 "	at 2s.	0¼d.	"
3 "	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
2 "	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
1 "	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
On Demand	at 1s.	11¾d.	"

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

3 months' notice	Interest is allowed at the rate of	3 per cent. per annum.
6 "	"	5 "
12 "	"	6 "

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

ROBERT ANGUS, Chief Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 "
" 12 "	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares & Debentures, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 20th January 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 5 " "
" 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ROBERT BOWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 25th January 1864.

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Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
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Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
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Foot Balls.
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Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

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Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain "	½ Abernethey.
Coffee "	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	½ Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
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